

THE CROPS AND THE DROUGHT.—It seems to us that there is a good deal of unnecessary alarm and talk upon the subject of short crops, and the prospect of a famine in our country. It is true that in a portion of the United States, from about the middle of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, to the middle of Tennessee, the corn crop will fall short of the general average, but we think not so much so, as the general impression would imply. North and South of these lines, as far as we can glean from the papers published in those regions, there will be more than an average crop. In Iowa and Wisconsin, and northern Ohio and Indiana and Illinois the corn is finer than has been known for years. The same is true in regard to Texas and all the Southern states which raise corn as a staple. Even here, in Kentucky, the crop is not so far below the average as the panic among our farmers would indicate. In the mountain districts, South and North, we have cheering news, for we have the best authority, that in many places in those districts, they have not known drought, and the crops give finer promise than they have for years. Even in our own county (Franklin) we know of regions that have not suffered, and where the yield will be greater than it has been for years back.

In addition to this, there is quite a large surplus on hand from the last year's product in all parts of the Union, where a surplus has usually been raised.

The early crops, wheat, oats, &c., have yielded unusually abundant throughout the entire Union, and we see no reason for the present high price of flour, and other articles of provision. Neither, can we see any reason why (as is the case at present here) that fattened hogs should command from four to four and a half dollars per hundred, while stock hogs are offered freely at one dollar, gross. In this region most is plenty; and with the corn that has been raised, as many hogs can be fattened as heretofore. The knowing ones of this county are accordingly purchasing all the stock hogs that they can, with the absolute certainty, of realizing a fine per centum on the investment.

It won't do to conclude that a man is always happy when he is smiling, or that he is a house builder because you always find him with a brick in his hat.

OREGON.—The next legislature of Oregon will consist of 23 democrats and 6 whigs in the house; 7 democrats and 2 whigs in the council.

The Oregon Statesman gives a list of 53 flouring mills in Oregon Territory, which it says are constructed with all the improvements of the day. And it says that the best of wheat is being produced there, they can turn out a quantity of flour second to none in the market.

HON. GARRET DAVIS.—That gallant and eloquent gentleman, the Hon. Garret Davis, of Bourbon, was in the city yesterday. Whether he is to be the next representative in Congress from the Ashland District, or chosen Governor at the ensuing election in 1855, has not yet been determined. One of these places very certainly awaits the acceptance of Mr. D.—*Lou. Courier.*

One of these places will wait a long time for the "acceptance of Mr. D." We presume his "private affairs" will not permit him to accept a nomination for Congress against Maj. Breckinridge.

MARRIAGE.—The more married men you have, the fewer crimes there will be. Examine the frightful columns of your criminal calendars—you will there find a hundred youths executed to one father of a family. Marriage renders men more virtuous and more wise. The father of a family is not willing to hush before his own children. He afraid to make them ashamed of their heritage.

In the case of Thomasson on trial for the murder of his brother, at Georgetown, the jury have been unable to agree. The Lexington Statesman says:

"We understand that the jury in the case was out about six hours, and finding it impossible to agree, were discharged by the Court, inasmuch as the term came to a close under the law, on Saturday, the case was submitted. It is rumored that eleven of the jurors were for conviction and one for acquittal. This one, whose name is McRobinson, was hooted at by the crowd after the jury was discharged, and with some demonstrations of violence on their part and no very complimentary remarks in regard to his integrity he made a hasty retreat in search of security. This is as we hear the facts from those who were present."

"One of our exchanges has the following bit: The late Rev. Mr. Champin being asked of what use the clergies was in church, replied, 'It was said to give power to ministers. He was a unit, the elder cyphers; placed upon his right hand, they increased his power; 'out, but he added my elder has got on the wrong side, and reduced me to a decimal fraction.'"

SENATOR DOUGLASS AT CHICAGO.—The New York Journal of Commerce, a paper that has always been in its tendencies, but still true to the South, and warm in its advocacy of all measures calculated to destroy sectionalism, talks thus of the reception of Douglass at Chicago:

That hot-bed of fanaticism, the Syracuse of Illinois whose Common Council a few years ago passed an ordinance nullifying a law of the United States, and then back out from their position, under the sledge hammer knuckles of Senator Douglas, has this time taken the precaution of not hearing him, lest they should again be obliged to confess themselves in the wrong. They dare not trust themselves with his arguments or his facts. Just so the fanatics of an ancient city, to whom one of the Apostles undertook to make known the Gospel of Christ, drowned his voice by shouting, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." From practical demonstrations of the abolitionists, Free-Soilers, and Abolition whigs of Chicago, we learn what they mean by "free discussion." It is freedom to pour forth their denunciations wherever and wherever they please, without interruption or objection, and freedom to prevent any who differ from them, from exercising the liberty of speech. Everybody knows that it takes but a few months, if let loose by Douglass, to drown the voice of any speaker, so as to prevent his being understood; and this is the feat which the Chicagoans have performed. The time is not distant when they will be ashamed of it. The tolling of the bells another achievement for which they ought to have credit. It has been tried at several places in New England, by way of lamentation for the passage of a law giving the people of Kansas and Nebraska the same power which Massachusetts and Connecticut have, of regulating their own domestic affairs as they think proper, why should it not be tried at Chicago? The pulpit of many of the churches are turned into rostrums; why should not the bells of the churches be used for the same end? As to flags of the shipping being set at half mast, this is understood to have been an expression of "indignation," because the Hon. Senator voted against wasting millions of the public money and harbor "improvements," for the benefit of speculators in many cases, rather than for any purpose deserving to be called national. For ourselves, we honor such independence in our public men, and wish we had more of it.

Mr. Douglass has never been a particular favorite of ours, and is not now; but this we will say, for the benefit of whom it may concern, viz: That his enemies are doing far more than his friends to fulfill his alleged political aspirations. The same course of detraction, abuse, contempt, dishonor, &c., made Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, and it will do the same for Douglass.

That is well said, for a Whig paper; and when we come to consider the fact that the Journal of Commerce is a Northern print, we scarcely know to what extent to commend it. But, as we said before, in a former number of our paper, the time is coming when Douglass will be heard on all these questions, and when these same fools and fanatics will be compelled to acknowledge that they were wrong. He did nothing in the last Congress but what a patriot and statesman should have done, and for those actions the people, the whole people will give him the reward that is due.

REBURIAL OF THE NEW ENGLAND CLERGY.—The Warwick Baptist Association of New York at its last meeting, administered o rebuke to the three thousand political clergy of New England, who recently assumed to themselves the authority to speak the will of the Almighty, concerning the Nebraska bill. We quote the following from a report adopted by the Association:

"We utterly repudiate all fellowship with those who impudently assume to protest in the name of the Almighty God against the passage of laws for the organization of territorial government or other purposes, and in this name to fulminate anathemas against the representatives of the people in the discharge of the official duties. And we regard the assumption that any body of men are divinely instructed to sit in judgement upon the questions of a moral and religious nature, as one which, if recognized by the people, is calculated to destroy every vestige of civil and religious freedom, and prostrate all the institutions of our land at the feet of an irresponsible and arrogant priesthood."

St. Louis, Sept. 11.
Information of an authentic nature has been received that about the middle of August a Sioux Indian killed an ox belonging to an emigrant, near Fort Laramie. The captain there sent a messenger to Louis Platte to inform the officer in command of the fort, Lieut. Fleming, and 20 men were detailed for the purpose of catching the offender. How or at what place it is not stated, but the whole of the command were killed. It appears to have been a deliberately contrived plot on the part of the Indians to waylay and murder them. The massacre was committed on the 15th. That Fort Laramie was surrounded by Indians, and there is reason to fear that it was destroyed. The garrison numbered about 50 men—too inadequate a force for so exposed a frontier.

After the battle, it is said, the Indians went to the American Fur Company's station, destroyed and carried off all of the goods they could to the value of \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Letters have been received from Santa Fe stating that F. X. Aubrey was killed by Indians, by Major Weightman, and died. Aubrey had just made the trip from Santa Fe to Santa Fe in the extraordinary short time of 22 days.

A tremendous fire occurred at Brunswick, Mo. destroying nearly the whole of the town. Nineteen houses in the business part of the town were destroyed.

COLUMBIA, PA. Sept. 11.
The number of deaths from cholera since Friday amount to 62.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.
Twenty-three hundred bales of new cotton were received by the steamer Princess on the 1st, a large cargo for the season.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 11.
There was a violent storm here which lasted 48 hours, doing immense damage to the city and vicinity. All the wharves were injured. The water overflowed and completely flooded warehouses and stores. A great amount of merchandise was injured. The loss on the wharves is estimated at \$260,000. The wood work and stone facing on the battery on both sides was destroyed. Some wharves were cut down to low water mark. The shipping suffered considerable damage. The brig Eureka broke from her moorings, drifted against the battery, and finally sank and is a complete loss. The steamer De Kalb had her cabin roof blown off. The schooner Isabella was sunk. A number of other vessels were driven ashore and damaged, and seriously damaged. In the interior of the city, gardens and houses were flooded. The occupants in some cases were saved in boats. There is much anxiety lest to hear from Sullivan's Island. Old Point house was swept away, but it is not known whether any lives were lost. The sea was making a complete breach through the levee. House, and the occupants retreated to the cupola for safety. Most of those on the island have taken refuge in Fort Moultrie, which is considered perfectly safe. Feels are expressed of great damage having been done in the interior of the country by the storm. All the telegraph lines are prostrated.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.
A heavy rain storm from the northeast prevailed here during Saturday night and yesterday. It also extended to New York, Baltimore, and Washington. This morning the weather is clear and cold.

New York, Sept. 11.
The Empire City, with the California mails, is below.

The arrival brings advices from Honduras to the 12th inst. stating that the business part of Baliz, comprising one hundred buildings, had been destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$500,000.

MONTPELIER, Sept. 8.
The majority of Judge Morris for Governor, it is said, will exceed 10,000.

For other Whig State officers the majority is about the same.

New York, Sept. 8.
The frigate Independence will sail for the Pacific next week, but will stop on her way at Greytown.

The Congress has to be immediately fitted out for the Pacific.

New York, Sept. 8.
The steamer Glasgow is below. She left the Saturday that the Africa did, and brings no later news.

HARTFORD, Sept. 7.
The Protection Insurance Company of this city failed this afternoon. It was an old company, with a capital of \$600,000, but its assets have been so heavily by the recent numerous and devastating fires that they have been compelled to make an assignment.

COURT OF APPEALS.
TUESDAY, Sept. 12.
(38 Day.)
CAUSES DECIDED.

Birbour vs. Berry, Oldham; reversed.
Simpson vs. Dysart, Garrard; reversed.

Southern vs. Dunlap, Boyle; reversed.
McKeen vs. Claggett, Jefferson; affirmed.

Alsop vs. Barbee, &c., Mercer; reversed.

Swearingen vs. Harman, Bullitt; reversed.

ORDERS.
Rapp vs. Commonwealth, Madison; affirmed.
Breckinridge vs. Fishback, Louisville; affirmed.
Stivers vs. Stivers, Louisville; affirmed.
Pond Draining Company vs. McGruder, Louisville; affirmed.

Asbury Chappel vs. Harper, Louisville; affirmed.
Bentley, &c. vs. Bustard, Jefferson; affirmed.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13.
(39 Day.)
CAUSES DECIDED.

Klock vs. Protection Insurance Company, Jefferson; affirmed.

Boutiller vs. Haywood, Jefferson; affirmed.

Pond Draining Company vs. McGruder, Louisville; affirmed.

Stivers vs. Stivers, Louisville; affirmed.
Gill vs. Lush, Garrard; affirmed.
Wood vs. Pigg, Casey; affirmed.
Vandalese vs. Newland, &c., Fayette; affirmed.

ORDERS.
Watson vs. Sedlie, Louisville; affirmed.
Kinkaid vs. Ferguson, do
Johnston v Long, do
Jarvis vs. Davis, do
Reese vs. Bentley, Louisville—were argued.

Passing Away.
Shining mark all around us are inviting the fatal snail of the destroyer. Even in the dreariest season of 1853, when the mortality from that fell pestilence was infinitely more than it is now, we do not remember that it had so many thousands of victims as it has claimed, since that season. It has invaded every rank of life. It has swept away the loving and the gentle—the sons and daughters of genius, as the sons of the soil to the soldiers in the camp, and the judge upon the bench. It has in cases invaded the halls of legislation, as well as the hovel, and swept relentlessly across the broad bosom of the ocean—there quenching in darkness some "bright particular star"—here claiming its victims in undistinguished and undistinguished masses. Yesterday it was Henrietta Songe—a queen of song—of which the world was bereft.

"Death lies on us like an untimely frost—
Upon the sweetest flower of all the field."
Today, it is General Auzer, Colonel Washington, ex-Governor Towns, Georgia—warriors and statesmen alike—while nearer home, and all within the past few days the names of Emma Wheatly Miss Lillmore, Nathaniel Dowditch Blount, ex-Justice Merritt, and others, equally loved and respected, are recalled to remembrance, of our common mortality. We have singled out these, because the destroyer came to the most of them, as he may come to us, without preliminary notes of warning, "which," weeks and months, mercifully tend to unobscure the ties which bind the mortal to the immortal. There is a solemn lesson for the living in these sudden summonings, and there is a moral in it, which every reflection mind, justly estimating the responsibility of time, and the uncertain tenure of human life, should endeavor to profit by. Elze.

"What to the grave,
It brings no real reality, we sigh,
Pause to while, and in our arm 'all must die.
Then rush to pleasure, action, sin, once more
Swell the lone tide, and fret unto the shore."

We have seldom if ever heard the peculiar idiom of a drunkard's conversation so strikingly described as by John G. Saxe, during a last visit we had from that gentleman. We were speaking of the multiplicity of ideas of the inebriate, and of his inability to connect or arrange them in proper order, when Saxe related the following by way of illustration:

Returning home late one night, after being on a "bender," and receiving a Cauldwell from his sister next door, he, a tapper suddenly threatened to revenge himself by enlisting in the Mexican army. The wife was so frightened, and told her staggering husband that if he joined, the Mexicans would kill him.

Leaving against the half open door, the husband replied—
"W—w—l, I guess, there's two that can (hiccup) play at that game. I ain't afraid of 'em! 'Let 'em kill, I kin kill as many of them as they can of me!"

Boston Museum.

The editor of the Albany Transcript says that the New York Day Book is "nearly set up by girls, and adds that he should like very well to set up with them."

A lady of Concord, N. H., recently gave birth to three fine fat babies. Her husband is so fearful that she will be indicted under the law recently passed by the New Hampshire Legislature making "over-teasing" a felony.

ROMANCE AND MYSTERY.—A story is on its rounds to the effect that a stranger, an unknown female, fascinated with Mario, the great artist, who is now entrancing the music lovers of Gotham, has followed him through Europe thence to New York, purchasing at each place he appears the prize ticket. Some regard it only as a little romance, but a Philadelphian, who was present at the first concert, assures the United States Gazette that all is true as stated, that she is a veritable living creature. She actually purchased the first seat, as stated, at a premium of two hundred and fifty dollars. About half an hour before the performance she made her appearance, unattended, in the outer lobby of Castle Garden, and in view of all who passed in. Thence our informant beheld her seated, arrayed in a very rich white silk dress, embroidered, and cut low in the neck. She is a woman apparently forty years of age, and of delicate frame. Her features are far from handsome, the balls of her eyes muddled, and the veins very red. Her whole face was covered with a thick opaque coat of whitening, precisely similar to that of a circus clown, presenting, in her case, a most ghastly and revolting spectacle. In due time she entered the body of the Theatre to take her place, creating, by her dead, plaster-of-paris complexion, her burning eyelids and fishy balls, an extraordinary sensation, a number of men being brutal enough to raise two or three rounds of applause.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD LAVER.—Few persons fully appreciate the quantity of land that is contained in the grant made to the Illinois Railroad. The quantity is 2,600,000 acres. How much is two millions six hundred thousands acres? Nothing more nor less than the dimensions of the whole State of Connecticut as follows:—
Official return of Connecticut dated 23rd 576 Lands patented to Ill. Cent R. R. 2572 000
A person or company that should own the whole State of Connecticut in free, free of debt, with all its rocks, rivers, swamps, bays, hills, alleys and valleys, would be possessed of a cool farm, notwithstanding that a very large proportion of it would be unimproved, being susceptible of cultivation, and eligible for occupation. The State of Connecticut contains 369,000 inhabitants, 60,378 dwellings, 574 miles of railroad, and a taxable valuation of \$180,000,000.

This is what has grown up upon a "patch" of land equal to the quantity owned by the Illinois Railroad but far beneath it in value. The land owned by the road is all selected for its fertile qualities, and eligible location. There is no portion of it remote from rail road conveyance in the best markets North and South it is all accessible to the most abundant supplies of bituminous coal—the whole quantity of coal in the whole Union is 134,000 miles, one third of which is in Illinois. The supply of timber by railroad from the North is limitless. Here are all the elements for the support of an immense population—United States Economist.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A case came up before the city court last evening which we have never heard equalled in point of destitution. A man named Bartholomew Harrington was charged with committing a rape on a little girl named Margaret Gill, aged between 11 and 12 years. The parties were all Irish. The accused is a man at least 50 years of age, very large, and the child is rather small and delicate for her age. It appears that she came from Cincinnati with her mother, in charge of Harrington. They left that city without making it known to Mr. Gill. The husband and father. They resided here for some weeks, Mrs. Gill passing off the accused as her son, as her cousin and uncle. About two weeks ago Harrington was taken sick and during the temporary absence of the mother, he called on the child for some water, and on hearing his bed, he did or attempted to commit the outrage with which he is charged. The mother luckily came in, but evidently from fear of being exposed herself, gave no information of what had taken place, and the entire affair was brought to the notice of the officers by the neighbors, to whom the girl related it. Mrs. Gill had lived very unhappy with her husband at Cincinnati and Harrington was the principal cause of it. The husband arrived a few days ago and he was witness. He stated, and it was corroborated by his little daughter, that both were driven out of the room by Harrington. Mrs. Gill and her child had to sleep on the porch all night. He said that he had no doubt that his wife and the accused had been living in this manner in Cincinnati without his being aware of it. He is evidently of little account. Mrs. Gill was a court and told her story with brazen impudence. Harrington has a wife and seven children in Fall River, Mass. The little girl was kindly taken in charge by Officer Phelps, and accused was committed to answer a charge of rape. The penalty, on conviction, is death, as the victim is under 12 years of age.—*Lou. Journal.*

THE N. Y. Journal of Commerce of the 1st inst.
"Governor Wright, of Indiana, leaves us this morning for the White Mountains, with his Kentucky bride, intending to stop at Saratoga Springs on his way homeward. The Governor is in fine health and spirits, as well he may be."

JAPANESE DUELS.—Their mode of settling affairs of honor is very singular and worthy of the attention of gentlemen who have occasion to address such matters. If one gentleman insults another to such a degree the affront should be settled by death, the insulted party despatched himself with a cherry knife, which he always carries; and now comes the "satisfaction!" the insulting party or person who has given the affront, must imitate the example of his opponent with the same knife of being regarded a consummate coward, who the friend of the former may kill at the first opportunity, as he would a dog.

The yellow fever is still on the increase in Savannah. The Georgian of Wednesday says that the business of the city is almost suspended. The leading and largest hotel, the Pulaski, closed on that day, and it was intimated that the Marshall, next size, would also soon close. The boarding houses have been deserted by their proprietors. West of Bull street 95, business houses were shot up. "Closed on account of sickness" meets the eye at every turn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

I AM now receiving daily my stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of RICH, FANCY AND STAFF DRY GOODS. My stock cannot be excelled for cheapness and beauty. My customers and friends are invited to call.

Under Old Fellows Hall, Broad, Frankfort, Ky.

I. P. BLACKWELL.
Sept. 2, 1854.

OLD SORES, ULCERS, and all eruptions and diseases arising from an impure or depraved state of the blood. See the extraordinary cure of Mr. Wm. G. Harwood, a highly respectable citizen of Richmond, Va., by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He had ulcers and sores of the worst

description, and finally got so bad, he was unable to walk, except on crutches. A few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great blood purifier, cured him, as it has cured hundreds of others who have suffered with rheumatism, bad effects from mercury, and piles and ulcers of the bowels and joints.

* See advertisement.

Of the condition of the stomach is of vital importance. No man, woman, or child can be healthy unless the work of digestion is regularly, thoroughly, and vigorously performed. With three-fourths of civilized society, this is not the case. And yet the remedy is within the reach of all. Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, has as surely create regular and healthy action of the stomach as oil will lessen the friction of machinery. Let the victim of dyspepsia or indigestion in any of its forms, try it, and we guarantee a good appetite, physical vigor, firm nerves, sound sleep by night, and increased cheerfulness by day.

Holloway's Pills, a most effectual Remedy for Bilious Complaints and Indigestion—A Captain in the mercantile service, who traded many years between the Bahamas and Florida suffered for a considerable time from bilious attacks and indigestion, depression of spirits, boring pains on melancholy, a sinking at the pit of the stomach, also an unnatural craving after sustenance; he paid an immense sum of money for medical advice without obtaining any benefit; however extraordinary it may appear, he was cured in less than six weeks, by taking Holloway's Pills, and for the last two years he has not felt the least symptom of bile, indigestion, or disordered liver.

TO THE PEOPLE.
We are now receiving our large and complete stock of Fall and Winter Goods, Hats, Caps, &c., and still intend to offer greater inducements to purchasers than ever. It is your interest to call and examine the quality and price.

TO THE PEOPLE.
Being honored by a "Best Insurance Company in the United States" to the tune of Eight Hundred and ten thousand Dollars but one way to recuperate our investment in Hartford—by selling great bargains in our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, Hats, Caps, Books &c., cheaper than ever offered in this place.

HATS! HATS!
PART of our Hats have been received and the balance will be here in a few days—when we think we can sell any style or fancy, come and see.

TRANSYLVANIA LAW SCHOOL.
THIS Institution has been reorganized and its terms extended. The next session will commence on the first of November, and continue five months under the following organization:

GEORGE ROBERTSON, L. L. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, Medical Jurisprudence, and the Law of Comity.
FRANCIS K. HUNT, Professor of the Elementary Principles of the Common Law, Criminal, Commercial, and National Law.

GEORGE B. KINGSLEY, Professor of the Practice of Law, including Pleading and Evidence, and the Law of Contract.

Communications may be addressed to either of the Professors.

Lexington, Ky., September 13, 1854—10m.

SHARP, SMITH & CO., ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
And Real Estate Brokers,
No. 89 Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

September 14, 1854.

READ! READ!
JUST received per Adams Express the latest assortment of black and white and fancy hats ever brought to Frankfort. Among them are the "Wide Awake," "Black Warrior," "Empire," "Know Nothing," "Excelsior," "Plantation."

The most fashionable taste can be suited in regard to heavy and comfort. Come and see for yourself. We can suit you in quality and price. For sale very cheap.

Lexington & Frankfort Rail Road.
A ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will run during the week of the Lexington Fair, commencing on Tuesday, 12th September; leaving Frankfort at 7 1/2 o'clock A. M. Returning leaves Lexington at 5 o'clock P. M.

Tickets purchased at Lexington for Frankfort and way stations, and return next day, half price will be charged. Such tickets will entitle persons to go only upon the accommodation train.

Stock and articles for exhibition will be transported free of charge.

JOHN KRIDER, Manufacturer, Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Sporting Apparatus, together with a general assortment of Materials for Gun Makers, N. E. Corner of Walnut and Second Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

All of which and each other articles as belonging to his line of business, will be sold as low as can be afforded by any establishment in the United States.

In testimony of his skill as a manufacturer, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, has awarded to him since the two certificates, silver medals, and one medal premium; and in 1854, the Crystal Palace of N. York, awarded to him a medal, the only one awarded for Shot Guns and Rifles in the United States.

"Kriders Sporting Apparatus," illustrative of certain varieties of American Game, with Remarks on the Character of the Gun, the Rifle, the Shotgun, the Partridge, Duck and Pigeon shoot, on the Rice Planting of Bird, Grass Plover, Bull or Golden Plover, Canvas Back and a headed Duck, American Widgeon, Trump Duck and Canada Goose. \$400. Address JOHN KRIDER, Sec. and Walnut Philadelphia. Frankfort, Aug. 26th 1854 ly

HOT CORN! HOT CORN!
I HAVE in New York, illustrated, including the story of Little Boy, Master of the Bag Pickers, Dangler, and Made by—fifteenth edition—just received and for sale by

ALBIN VISHNER, A. M.
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AND ANCIENT AND MODERN LANGUAGES,
Franklin House, South Frankfort.

GIVES lessons on the Piano, in singing, on the Violin, Flute, and any other kind of wind or brass instrument. The ladies and gentlemen of this city are politely requested to try his abilities.

August 16, 1854—2m.

W. C. FREEMAN, JR., G. R. FREEMAN
Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
Collecting and Land Agency.

Raymond, Freeman & Co. Attorneys at Law, City of Austin, Texas. Houses in Texas, and safe investments obtained through this Agency. For full interest of non-resident. Registers of land for sale in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate description, also registers of title. Land and local bonds and sold. Claims against the State, or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired. A thorough and intimate knowledge of the country and the land, insures superior locations and the best titles. Strangers looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency. Registers open for examination. Office on Congress Avenue.

DRY GOODS!
JOHN L. MOORE

I now receiving a very large and most desirable stock of NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS, cheap and very pretty. He will be pleased to see his old patrons and especially the ladies. He feels confident that he can place all reasonable orders in price, style and quality.

NEW FIRM.
R. W. BLACKBURN. W. A. GAINES

Blackburn & Gaines
Having associated themselves together in the DRY GOODS BUSINESS

WILL, by the 15th of September next have entire new stock of goods, embracing a large and fine lot of business. They solicit the patronage of their old friends and the public in general, who they will postpone their full purchases until their stock is opened.

Frankfort, Sept. 14, 1854.

Samuel W. Reynolds

PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL SIGN PAINTER.

Broadway, Lexington, Ky.
All orders left at this shop on Broadway, between Main and Short streets, will be promptly attended to.

T. CALLAGHAN
Wholesale and Retail Family GROCER.

Broadway, Front of Capitol Square, West Side, FRANKFORT, KY.

MOST respectfully announces to the citizens of Frankfort, and surrounding country, that he has in store, and to arrive, a large and selected stock of Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., &c., which he offers on as good terms as any house in this city—consisting in part as follows:

6 lbs. strictly prime Sugar;
12 lbs. Eastern Blue Coffee;
2 bags Java Coffee;
6 lbs. assorted crushed and powdered Sugar;
4 lbs. Plantation Molasses;
2 lbs. Sugar House Molasses;
Golden Syrup in 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 and 10 gallon kegs—an assortment of fine Given and Black Teas;
4 lbs. Pure Cider Vinegar;
4 lbs. No. 3, Large Mackerel;
10 boxes Star Candles, 4, 5, 6;
8 boxes Sunnier pressed Candles;
14 boxes Rasin Soap;
10 boxes Assorted sizes;
Alin, Starch, Indigo, Soda, Salsaratus, Rice, Pepper, Spices, &c., &c.; in store and for sale by
Frankfort, Sept. 2, 1854—1y.

Liquors, Wines, Tobacco, CIGARS, &c.

Qr. Cask Superior Brandy;
1 qr. Cask Port Wine;
1 qr. Cask Madeira;
2 qr. Cask S. W. Whisky;
25 Bbls. Bourbon Whisky 18 months old;
5 Bbls. Bourbon Whisky 5 years old, superior;
Also, Old Scotch and Apple Brandy; Trunk and Brown Stout, in pint bottles; a full supply of the finest Virginia and other grades of Common Tobacco; a fine assortment of Spanish, Italian, and Common Cigars, and various other articles, not enumerated, for sale by
[Sept. 5, 54] T. CALLAGHAN.

Kentucky Penitentiary.

NOTICE.
We take this method of informing our customers, and the public, that on and after the 1st day of October next,

we shall cease to keep accounts against any one. All work must be paid for before it is taken from the prison yard. We cannot depart from this.

CASH PRINCIPLE
In any case whatever, as all the prison accounts will be made up to that date, and placed in the hands of officers for collection, unless previously paid.

N. CRAIG,
Agent and Keeper, Kentucky Penitentiary,
Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1854. Court's copy till date.

Col. G. DeKorponay's

THIRD COURSE IN DANCING
Commencing 6th September.

COL. K. has the honor of informing the citizens of Frankfort, and its vicinity, that he has arrived for the purpose of teaching all the modern and fashionable dances, now in vogue of Europe and the continent of America.

The parents and the principals of Academies and Boarding Schools, are most respectfully informed that Col. K.'s method of teaching comprises all the Social Etiquette.

Professor Vischer is engaged to aid during the instruction hours.

Col. K. has engaged the beautiful Hall of the Capital Hotel, where he will be glad to see his friends and patrons on every Wednesday and Thursday.

The hours of instruction are

